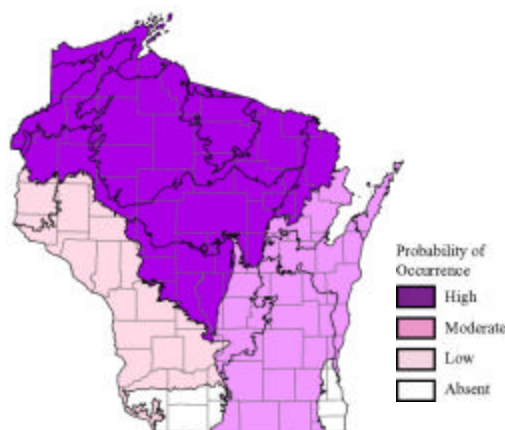


Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	2
State threats:	4
State population trend:	4
Global abundance:	4
Global distribution:	4
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	5
Mean Risk Score:	3.9
Area of importance:	5

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Hills	Shrub-carr
Central Sand Plains	Alder thicket
Central Sand Plains	Northern wet forest
Central Sand Plains	Open bog
Central Sand Plains	Shrub-carr
Forest Transition	Alder thicket
Forest Transition	Northern mesic forest
Forest Transition	Northern wet forest
Forest T ransition	Shrub-carr
North Central Forest	Alder thicket
North Central Forest	Hardwood swamp
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet forest
North Central Forest	Open bog
North Central Forest	Shrub-carr
Northeast Sands	Alder thicket
Northeast Sands	Northern dry forest
Northeast Sands	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northern Highland	Alder thicket
Northern Highland	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern wet forest
Northern Highland	Open bog
Northern Highland	Shrub-carr
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Shrub-carr
Northwest Lowlands	Alder thicket
Northwest Lowlands	Northern wet forest
Northwest Lowlands	Open bog
Northwest Sands	Alder thicket
Northwest Sands	Northern dry forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry -mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Northern wet forest

Ecological Landscape	Community
Northwest Sands	Open bog
Southeast Glacial Plains	Shrub-carr
Superior Coastal Plain	Alder thicket
Superior Coastal Plain	Open bog
Superior Coastal Plain	Shrub-carr

Threats and Issues

- Hybridization with Blue-Winged Warblers where species ranges overlap may be a threat (Confer 1992).
- Loss of early-succesional deciduous shrubland habitat (Martin *et al.* 2004).
- Brush removal along road and utility rights-of-way during the breeding season.
- Herbicide application to eliminate deciduous shrub/tree growth prior to conifer planting reduces habitat quality. Creation of conifer plantations results in loss of habitat.
- Increasing meso-predator populations (especially raccoons, skunks, and feral cats) due to development and forest fragmentation in northern forests may be negatively impacting nest productivity.
- Global climate change models predict Golden-winged Warbler extirpation from Wisconsin during the breeding season is likely in the long-term
- Urbanization and/or succession of early seral woodlands (Roth 2001)
- Negative public perception of clearcutting limits some management options beneficial to Golden-winged Warblers.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Maintain large blocks of unfragmented northern forests.
- Plant native shrubs in utility rights-of-way and remove brush outside of the nesting season.
- Support initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to slow/stop global warming and climate change due to human-related activities.
- Maintain lowland shrub communities especially alder thicket and shrub-carr (Hanowski 2002).
- Improve quality of shrubland habitat to improve site use and nest productivity.